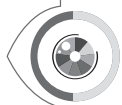




Speak Out!



VOCABULARY

1. Choose the sentence that best follows the original.

1. Mary is **longing for** Dave to return from his holiday.
 - a. She's very excited to see him.
 - b. She's nervous about seeing him.
2. I'm very **short of** time today.
 - a. I'm free all day.
 - b. Let's meet tomorrow instead.
3. **Hold your horses!**
 - a. I'm not ready to go yet.
 - b. We really have to hurry!
4. I felt **like a fish out of water** at the opera.
 - a. I usually go to rock concerts.
 - b. I felt ill, and it was difficult for me to breathe.
5. This plant will be **better off** in the kitchen.
 - a. That's why we should move it into the living room.
 - b. There's more light there.
6. Julia **let the cat out of the bag**.
 - a. But I won't tell anyone else.
 - b. She revealed nothing.
7. **No matter what** you say, I'm going out with Lynda.
 - a. That's why I'd like to know your opinion.
 - b. I don't care about your opinion.
8. It was a **hectic** day at the shop.
 - a. People came in all day.
 - b. Very few people came in.

2. Complete the captions with the words and phrases below.

cubs • in captivity • hunt • conservation
breeds • predators • habitats • cages



Predators are animals that **hunt** other animals for food.



The safari park **breeds** lions, but doesn't allow visitors near the **cubs**.



Animals that are **in captivity** in zoos are often kept in **cages**.



Many animals' **habitats** are disappearing because **conservation** laws aren't properly enforced.

3. Complete the sentences by adding *un-, dis-, im-, il-, in- or ir-* to form the opposite meaning of the adjectives below. Use a dictionary to help you.

responsible • legal • usual • patient • advantage • relevant

- The only **disadvantage** of this neighbourhood is that it lacks public transport.
- His story was **irrelevant** to the investigation. It didn't help at all.
- It's **illegal** to park your car on the pavement.
- Don't be so **impatient**! I'm almost ready to go.
- You always lose things. I think you're very **irresponsible**.
- That's an **unusual** building. I've never seen such an odd design before!

4. Complete the sentences by adding *inter-, over-, re-, ex-, under- or mis-* to the words in brackets.

- I have to **rewrite** (write) my essay because I didn't get a good mark.
- Our dog is **overweight** (weight), so the vet recommended low-calorie food.
- The shop **undercharged** (charged) me for this shirt. Instead of £25, I paid £15!
- The actor's **ex-wife** (wife) wrote a book about their failed marriage.
- The **intercity** (city) train between Manchester and London is fast and comfortable.
- When young children **misbehave** (behave), it's often because they're tired.

5. Complete the passage with the words below.

customers • hectic • miss • no matter what • fee • dream come true
breed • claimed • owners • better off • lifelong • ex-president

Dog Shows – Or People Shows?

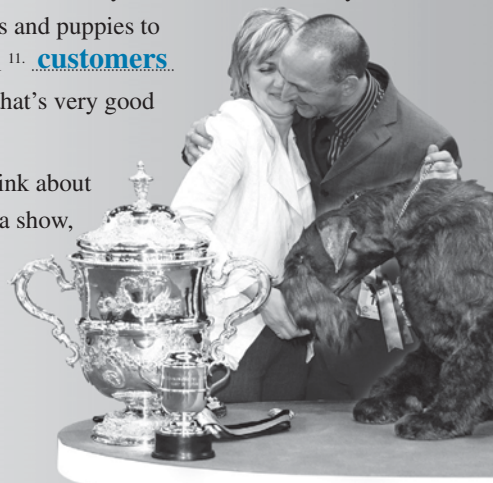
"My dog would ^{1.} **miss** the excitement if I suddenly stopped entering him in competitions," said Patricia Graham, **ex-president** of the Newbury Dog Club.

"For my poodle Meg, it was a ^{3.} **dream come true** to win first place at last year's show," ^{4.} **claimed** 70-year-old Ian Witcolm, a ^{5.} **lifelong** participant in dog shows.

I heard these statements at two dog shows I attended last month. But ^{6.} **no matter what** dog ^{7.} **owners** say, I'm convinced that they participate in dog shows for themselves, not for their dogs. In general, although a few dogs seemed to enjoy the noisy, ^{8.} **hectic** atmosphere, most of them didn't care when they won – although their owners were very excited.

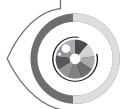
The only people who are honest about why they attend dog shows are those who ^{9.} **breed** dogs. They admit that for the cost of an entry ^{10.} **fee**, they can display their dogs and puppies to hundreds of potential ^{11.} **customers** in a short time. And that's very good for their business.

The next time you think about entering your dog in a show, think about whether your dog would be ^{12.} **better off** staying at home.



6. Complete the sentences. Make them true for you.

- I feel cosy when **Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.**
- I felt like a fish out of water when
- I would love to touch a wild
- If I left my hometown, I would miss
- I think it's unfair



GRAMMAR

1. Choose the correct relative pronoun. Underline the sentence in which you can omit the relative pronoun.

August is the month ¹ when / where we go on holiday. Every year, our dog, ² that / which is a German shepherd, comes with us. We always stay at hotels ³ that / where allow dogs. Usually there are other guests ⁴ whose / who have brought their dogs. Last year, our hotel was near a big park ⁵ where / which the dogs could play. The guests, ⁶ whose / when dogs were playing, talked and got to know each other.

2. Add the missing commas to the sentences where necessary. Circle the sentences that contain a non-defining clause.

- ① Jan, who is an incredible dancer, is joining a dance group.
2. The tiger that the documentary was about was released into the wild.
- ③ I've never seen Madonna, whose music I love, in concert.
4. I finally saw the film which everyone is talking about.
- ⑤ The King's Head pub, where I worked for two years, closed last week.

3. Form sentences by matching I to II and adding the correct relative pronoun. There may be more than one correct relative pronoun for some sentences.

- | A | | B |
|--|---------------------------|---|
| 1. Yesterday, I ran into Dan, | <u>who</u> | <u>7</u> a. I was at a friend's, my dog ran away. |
| 2. On the tour, we'll see the palace | <u>where</u> | <u>8</u> b. tell lies. |
| 3. I need a bicycle | <u>that / which</u> | <u>6</u> c. it gets warmer and the snow melts. |
| 4. I feel sorry for the families | <u>whose</u> | <u>4</u> d. homes were destroyed in the fire. |
| 5. Many people surf in California, | <u>which</u> | <u>5</u> e. is on the Pacific coast of the USA. |
| 6. My favourite season is spring, | <u>when</u> | <u>3</u> f. is more comfortable than this one. |
| 7. Last Saturday, | <u>when</u> | <u>1</u> g. I hadn't seen for a long time. |
| 8. Nobody likes people | <u>who / that</u> | <u>2</u> h. the Queen lives. |

4. Combine the sentences using the relative pronoun in brackets. Make any necessary changes. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. My brother is a vet. He fights for animal rights. (who)
My brother is a vet, who fights for animal rights. / My brother, who fights for animal rights, is a vet.
2. I want to see the photograph. You took it for the student magazine. (which)
I want to see the photograph which you took for the student magazine.
3. I'd like you to meet Sarah. Her office is next to yours. (whose)
I'd like you to meet Sarah, whose office is next to yours.
4. Our DVD player broke down last week. We bought it five years ago. (which)
Our DVD player, which we bought five years ago, broke down last week.
5. Last summer, I was very happy. I was in Paris with my friends. (when)
Last summer, I was very happy when I was in Paris with my friends. / Last summer, when I was with my friends in Paris, I was very happy.
6. This is the park. Brian found a stray puppy here. (where)
This is the park where Brian found a stray puppy.

5. Combine the sentences with a suitable relative pronoun. Make any necessary changes.

1. Geese can be as protective as dogs. They are sometimes used as guard animals.

Geese, which can be as protective as dogs, are sometimes used as guard animals.

2. I've got a friend. His sister appeared on *Pop Idol*.

I've got a friend whose sister appeared on *Pop Idol*.

3. I lived here until 2005. I moved to Leeds then.

I lived here until 2005 when I moved to Leeds.

4. Robert is a DJ. He works at the new club.

Robert is a DJ who / that works at the new club.

5. The hotel is full. The President is staying there.

The hotel where the President is staying is full.

6. Jane knows three languages. She's studying to be a translator.

Jane, who knows three languages, is studying to be a translator. / Jane, who is studying to be a translator, knows three languages.

6. Complete the passage with suitable relative pronouns. There may be more than one correct answer.

Royal Swans

Open a tourist brochure or visit a website about Britain, and you might also see a photo of large white swans. These water birds, ¹ **which** are also called "mute" swans, are a much-loved sight in Britain, ² **where** approximately 30,000 of them live. You may be surprised to learn that there is actually someone ³ **who / that** owns them. All the swans ⁴ **that / which** live on Britain's rivers, canals and lakes belong to the Queen. This tradition began about 500 years ago, ⁵ **when** mute swans were bred for food. At the time, swan breeders had to give their birds a special mark, but unmarked birds were considered royal property.

The swans are still owned by the Queen. Among the royal staff is a Swan Keeper, ⁶ **whose** job includes organising a traditional ceremony called the "Swan-upping". This always occurs in the third week of July, ⁷ **when** swans on the River Thames are counted and identified.

There are some people today ⁸ **who / that** think it's silly for the swans to "belong" to the monarch, but many others attribute the survival of the species to its royal protection.



7. Correct the errors.

1. I work in an organisation that it works for the conservation of animals.

I work in an organisation that works for the conservation of animals.

2. Bongos, that live in the mountains of Kenya, have been endangered for years.

Bongos, which live in the mountains of Kenya, have been endangered for years.

3. There are many pets that their owners are cruel.

There are many pets whose owners are cruel.

4. This is a wonderful zoo where none of the animals don't live in cages there.

This is a wonderful zoo where none of the animals live in cages.

5. We live in times where we can rent anything.

We live in times when we can rent anything.

8. Translate the sentences.

1. You shouldn't underestimate the animal's pain.

No deberías menospreciar el dolor del animal.

2. These animals wouldn't be better off in animal shelters, where they're often short of food.

Estos animales no estarían mejor en refugios para animales, donde a menudo están escasos de comida.

3. Customers, who pay a monthly fee, pick up a dog from the office.

Los clientes, quienes pagan una cuota mensual, recogen al perro en la oficina.

4. Spain is a country where hunting is legal.

España es un país en el que la caza es legal.

5. A cute tiger cub will soon grow into an adult which is fierce and dangerous.

Un bonito cachorro de tigre pronto se convertirá en un adulto (que es) feroz y peligroso.

Grammar Review 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

9. Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets. Make any necessary changes.

1. Sally met Jason six months ago. (know)

Sally has known Jason for six months.

2. We're going to visit our cousins in Rome in six days! (this time next week)

This time next week, we will be visiting our cousins in Rome.

3. We are finishing exams in June. (by the end of June)

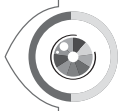
By the end of June, we will have finished exams. / We will have finished exams by the end of June.

4. I have a meeting with Julie next month. (meet)

I'm going to meet / I'm meeting Julie next month.

5. We met at the hotel. I work there. (where)

We met at the hotel where I work.



READING

1. Look at the words in bold in the text and try to guess their meanings. Pay attention to the part of speech.
2. Read the text and write T (True) or F (False) for each sentence. Find information in the text to support your answers.

F 1. The veterinary college programme costs \$25,000 a year.
“There is also a veterinary college programme which guarantees lifelong care for pets in exchange for a bequest of at least \$25,000.”

T 2. Due to a court case, Leona Helmsley's dog inherited less than \$12 million.
“Inheriting \$12 million ... became a reality for a little Maltese dog called Trouble ...”

3. Find words in the text that match the following definitions:

1. a woman who inherits money or property (paragraph 1) **heir**
2. money or property left to someone in a will (paragraph 2) **bequest**
3. clearly stated or designated (paragraph 5) **specified**
4. a worker for a person or company (paragraph 5) **employee**

4. Choose the correct answer.

1. Leona Helmsley
 - a. made a fortune in property.
 - b.** inherited money from her husband.
 - c. bought Trouble in August 2007.
 - d. left all her money to Trouble.
2. The article mentions a cat, pigeons and lizards
 - a. as examples of animal heirs in Britain.
 - b. because they were among Helmsley's pets.
 - c.** as animals that have been heirs.
 - d. as examples of animals that can't inherit money.
3. Trouble was sent to live with
 - a. Helmsley's brother.
 - b. Helmsley's grandson.
 - c. the people Helmsley designated in her will.
 - d.** a Helmsley company worker.

Animal Heirs

Inheriting \$12 million is not something that happens to most people, and certainly not to dogs. But in August 2007, that became a reality for a little Maltese dog called Trouble, when her owner, Leona Helmsley, died. Helmsley, heiress to her husband's fortune, also left several billion dollars to a charity mainly dedicated to caring for dogs.

Although Helmsley's bequest was possibly the largest so far to an individual animal, her **wish** to provide for a beloved pet was not unique. Among the well-known cases of the past 50 years are: a British woman who left her cat a house, household help and over £20,000; an Australian man whose will provided money to “improve, breed, and race homing pigeons”; and a South African woman who left money to support her pet lizards.

Many pet owners worry about what will happen to their pets when they are no longer around to take care of them. Recent surveys have revealed that up to a quarter of pet owners in the United States leave money for their pets in their wills. There is also a veterinary college programme which **guarantees** lifelong care for pets in exchange for a bequest of at least \$25,000.

The bequests left in pet owners' wills are often challenged in law courts by their families or other **potential** heirs, as happened in the case of Leona Helmsley's will. It was also challenged by Helmsley's own trustees, the people responsible for administering her will. They successfully proved that \$2 million was enough to support Trouble, who in 2008 was already nine years old.

But money can't buy love. Although Helmsley's will specified that Trouble was to live with either her brother or her grandson, both **refused**. Helmsley's trustees gave the dog – and funds to support her – to a Helmsley company employee who had known Trouble since she was a puppy. Perhaps pet owners should think more about who will eventually care for their animals than how much money to leave them.



WRITING

1. Choose the correct connector.

- John doesn't enjoy his job. However / Moreover, he likes the large salary.
- Despite / Although these jeans were expensive, I'm glad I bought them.
- Linda owns three dogs as well as / in addition two cats and a parrot.

2. Rewrite the sentences in Exercise 1 with the connectors in brackets below. There may be more than one correct answer. Possible answers:

- Although John doesn't enjoy his job, he likes the large salary. (although)
- These jeans were expensive. Nevertheless, I'm glad I bought them. (nevertheless)
- Linda owns three dogs. Furthermore, she owns two cats and a parrot. (furthermore)

3. Complete the for and against essay with the connectors below. There may be more than one correct answer.

even though • and • on the other hand
but • in addition • however • in conclusion
on the one hand • what's more • despite

Recreating Extinct Animals

The woolly mammoth, which looked like an elephant with long fur, became extinct about 10,000 years ago.

- But / However, according to some scientists, it could, in the near future, be recreated – thanks to sophisticated cloning techniques. Is this a good thing?
- On the one hand, animal cloning has provided important information on how various types of cells develop.
- In addition / What's more, many doctors believe that amazing medical advances will be based on this new knowledge.
- On the other hand, there are still many problems with cloning. The techniques are still not perfect.
- and most cloning attempts fail.
- What's more / In addition, many cloned animals suffer from birth defects and serious illnesses, which is why some people oppose cloning.
- despite its potential benefits. To recreate a long-extinct animal seems especially cruel because it would lack companions, proper food, and the correct environment and climate.

In conclusion, I don't think scientists should clone extinct species. Even though many people – including me – would love to be able to see a woolly mammoth and other long-extinct animals, I don't think it's fair to recreate them for our entertainment.



Your Task

- Write a for and against essay about the advantages and disadvantages of adopting an animal from a shelter. Use 100-150 words.

PLANNING YOUR FOR AND AGAINST ESSAY

1. Brainstorm your essay.

- Make a list of pros and cons. Look at the statements below. Which would you put in your "pros" list? Which would you put in your "cons" list?

- Shelters often do not know the background of the animal.
- Animals are often kept in poor conditions in shelters and therefore are difficult to train.
- It's inexpensive to get an animal from a shelter.
- You're giving an animal a home.
- You can return the animal if you are unhappy keeping it.

2. Organise your ideas. Use the model in Exercise 3 and the plan below.

PLAN

Opening: State the issue / controversy.

Body: Present arguments supporting one side of the issue.

Present arguments supporting the other side of the issue.

Closing: Sum up the topic and state your opinion.

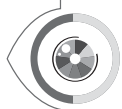
3. Write a first draft.

4. Use the checklist to check your work.

Then write a final draft. **Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.**

CHECKLIST

- ✓ I followed the plan for a for and against essay.
- ✓ I used a variety of connectors of addition and contrast.
- ✓ I followed the rules for word order with connectors.
- ✓ I checked grammar, spelling and punctuation.



Progress Check Unit 5

Vocabulary

1. Match the words in I to their meanings in II.

- | I | | II |
|--------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. fee | 2 | a. the way you live |
| 2. lifestyle | 6 | b. for all your life |
| 3. short of | 4 | c. not afraid of people |
| 4. tame | 7 | d. very busy |
| 5. habitat | 3 | e. not having enough |
| 6. lifelong | 1 | f. money paid for a job or service |
| 7. hectic | 5 | g. natural home of an animal or plant |

2. Choose the correct answer.

- I'll come and pick up / rent my son soon.
- Our living room is very cosy / wild on cold, wet evenings.
- Would the cub / owner of the blue car please move it from the entrance?
- It's very unkind to keep animals in small fads / cages.
- All big cats are conservations / predators.
- The shop girl was serving a customer / cub at the time.

3. Add a suitable prefix to form the opposite meaning of the adjectives below.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. <u>dis</u> advantage | 4. <u>un</u> fair |
| 2. <u>ir</u> relevant | 5. <u>in</u> convenient |
| 3. <u>im</u> possible | 6. <u>il</u> logical |

4. Choose the correct answer. Pay attention to the underlined words.

- Hold your horses! Walk slower / faster.
- Don't underestimate him. He's as strong as / stronger than he looks.
- She let the cat out of the bag. Now everyone knows / very few people know about it.

Grammar

5. Complete the sentences with a suitable relative pronoun.

- I don't like people who / that lie to me.
- He dreamed of the day when / that he would get his first bicycle.
- She was talking to the girl whose mother works in the public library.
- Let's go to the area of the park where we can walk our dog.
- Did you see the magician who / that made a spoon disappear?
- I'm looking for a mobile phone which / that takes photographs in the dark.

6. Complete the passage with a suitable relative pronoun.

Cesar Millan, known as "The Dog Whisperer", is a man ^{1.} who / that knows dogs. People ^{2.} whose dogs are badly behaved seek his help. Cesar goes into dog owners' homes ^{3.} where he meets their dogs and watches how the owners and their dogs interact. He reminds dog owners that dogs are pack animals ^{4.} which / that need a leader. When a dog owner becomes the leader ^{5.} who / that the dog is looking for, the dog will feel safe and behave well. Cesar claims that a dog is an animal ^{6.} that / which lives in a pack and that's how you should treat it.

Writing

7. Complete the sentences with a logical ending. Pay attention to the connectors in bold.

- I've decided to go abroad this year in spite of **Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.**
- I've joined a yoga class as well as
- We're very pleased with our new house although
- Jason is an excellent student. Furthermore,

Progress Check Units 1–5

Vocabulary

1. Write T (True) or F (False) for each sentence. Correct the false sentences.

F 1. He reminded his mother to buy milk because yesterday she remembered to do it.
He reminded his mother to buy milk because yesterday she didn't remember to do it.

T 2. The fact that he was **breathing** meant that he was alive.

F 3. When you **beat** an opponent, he wins the race. **When you beat an opponent, he loses the race. / When you beat an opponent, you win the race.**

F 4. The luxury hotel was cheap.
The luxury hotel wasn't cheap / was expensive.

T 5. Fads don't last very long.

F 6. Our teacher is so open-minded that he won't listen to anything we say.
Our teacher is so open-minded that he will listen to anything we say.

2. The following sentences don't make sense. Make them logical by replacing the words in bold with the correct word in bold from a different sentence.

- You can **pretend** this house from the beginning of the month. **rent**
- The plastic bag remained on the **risk** of the lake. **surface**
- That animal might look **wavy**, but it doesn't like being with people. **tame**
- She **ran into** the TV as soon as she got home. **switched on**
- The police don't have a single **surface** to help them solve the mystery. **clue**
- My little brother likes to **rent** he is a dog. **pretend**
- I wish I had **tame** hair like you. **wavy**
- My biggest **clue** is growing old. **fear**
- George **switched on** his friend at the shopping centre. **ran into**
- It's too big a **fear** to take on your own. **risk**

Grammar

3. Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets. Do not change the original meaning of the sentences.

1. This is my first time in a hot-air balloon. (never)
I've never been in a hot-air balloon.

2. We're going to return home tomorrow. (by next week)

By next week, we'll have returned home. / We'll have returned home by next week.

3. I haven't flown since 2004. (the last time)

The last time I flew was in 2004.

4. She found her purse. She thought she had left it on the bus. (which)

She found her purse, which she thought she had left on the bus.

4. Complete the passage with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Recently, a toy dog called Biscuit ¹ **has become** (become) the best selling toy in the U.K. Shops ² **have already sold** (already / sell) thousands of these dogs. Biscuit is an electronic dog that ³ **looks** (look) and ⁴ **moves** (move) like a real dog. It also ⁵ **responds** (respond) to voice commands such as "Sit" and "Lie down". Children ⁶ **love** (love) this toy dog because it ⁷ **reacts** (react) to them. Recently, the manufacturers ⁸ **have warned** (warn) consumers that soon it ⁹ **will be** (be) impossible to find this toy in any shop, due to the high demand. Despite its high price (£140), people still ¹⁰ **want** (want) to buy it.

Writing

5. Choose the correct answer.

- We heard the news **while** / **during** our trip.
- Although** / **Despite** he's tired, he still wants to go out.
- We were sleeping when **suddenly** / **eventually**, there was a loud noise outside.